

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO  
WESTERN DIVISION**

United States of America,

Plaintiff,

Case No. 1:20cr112

v.

Judge Michael R. Barrett

Andreqio Stevens,

Defendant.

**OPINION & ORDER**

This matter is before the Court on Defendant's Motion to Dismiss Indictment Based on Commerce Element. (Doc. 17). The United States filed a Response in Opposition. (Doc. 20).<sup>1</sup>

A one-count indictment charges Defendant with possession of a firearm and ammunition by a prohibited person in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) and 2. (Doc. 3). The indictment states that, on or about May 12, 2020, Defendant, a previously convicted felon, knowingly possessed a .45 caliber Hi-Point pistol, model JHP, serial X4100751, and six bullets, and the firearm and bullets "were in and affecting commerce." *Id.* Defendant moves to dismiss the indictment as legally insufficient. (Doc. 17). He primarily argues that the plain language of Section 922(g)(1) requiring possession "in or affecting commerce" is not satisfied by proof that the firearm had been sold at some point in history

---

<sup>1</sup> The Court conducted an evidentiary hearing on February 11, 2021 regarding Defendant's Motion to Dismiss (Doc. 17) and Motion to Suppress (Doc. 18), at which the Court ordered the United States to submit record evidence to support its statement that "ATF agents traced [Defendant]'s firearm to a purchaser in Kentucky, so the gun traveled in interstate commerce prior to its seizure in Ohio" (Doc. 20 PagID 68); (Doc. 23 PagID 134-37). On April 16, 2021, the United States submitted a May 18, 2020 firearms trace summary to the Court via email, and the Court will attach that document to this Order for record purposes.

in another state and thus previously shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce. *Id.*

Motions to dismiss are governed by Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Generally, "[a] party may raise by pretrial motion any defense, objection, or request that the court can determine without a trial on the merits." FED. R. CRIM. P. 12(b)(1). "In the Sixth Circuit, 'legal questions' may be decided by the Court on a motion to dismiss where 'trial of the substantive charges would not substantially assist the Court in deciding the legal issue raised by the motion to dismiss the in[dict]ment.'" *United States v. Asgari*, No. 1:16-CR-124, 2018 WL 1151562, at \*1 (N.D. Ohio Mar. 5, 2018) (quoting *United States v. Jones*, 542 F.2d. 661, 665 (6th Cir. 1976)).

In *Scarborough v. United States*, 431 U.S. 563, 566-67 (1977), the U.S. Supreme Court held that proof that a possessed firearm had, at some point, traveled in interstate commerce is sufficient to satisfy the required nexus between possession and commerce. Accord *United States v. Chesney*, 86 F.3d 564, 571 (6th Cir. 1996) ("The Supreme Court has held that proof that a firearm moved in interstate commerce at any time is sufficient to meet the government's burden of proving the 'in commerce or affecting commerce' element of § 1202(a), the predecessor to § 922(g)(1)." (citing *Scarborough*, 431 U.S. at 566-67)). Although Defendant asserts that the Supreme Court's recent Commerce Clause jurisprudence has evolved such that application of the holding in *Scarborough* to Section 922(g) is improper, the Supreme Court has not reversed *Scarborough* and it remains binding precedent. Cf. *Agostini v. Felton*, 521 U.S. 203, 237 (1997) ("We do not acknowledge, and we do not hold, that other courts should conclude our more recent cases have, by implication, overruled an earlier precedent."). The Court holds that it is

sufficient for the United States to establish possession "in or affecting commerce" by showing that the possessed firearm has, at some point, traveled in interstate commerce.<sup>2</sup> See *Scarborough*, 431 U.S. at 566-67; *Chesney*, 86 F.3d at 571.

Defendant also argues that 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) is unconstitutional, as it exceeds the authority granted to Congress under the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution. (Doc. 17). He concedes that Sixth Circuit precedent precludes this argument and explains that he brings it before this Court to preserve it for appeal. *Id.* The Court agrees with Defendant that binding precedent precludes this argument. See, e.g., *Chesney*, 86 F.3d at 570.

Based on the foregoing, it is hereby **ORDERED** that Defendant's Motion to Dismiss (Doc. 17) is **DENIED**.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

/s Michael R. Barrett  
Michael R. Barrett, Judge  
United States District Court

---

<sup>2</sup> In so holding, the Court neither weighs any evidence nor makes any factual determinations in this case.